



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Egypt and Palestine, especially that of the newly planted Jewish colonies in Palestine. The author describes what he had himself seen and heard. With the results of the Jewish colonies he is highly pleased, and his contact in Palestine with the men who further this movement has made him an enthusiastic Zionist. The only things Palestine needs at present, he says, are money and Jewish agriculturists. He places the total number of Jews in Palestine at the present time at about 50,000, an incredibly small number. The book has scarcely a reference to Jewish or Christian history, while trade statistics and notes on education are plentiful and suggestive. The book might have been made more serviceable by the addition of a table of contents.—*Lex Mosaica, oder das mosaische Gesetz und die neuere Kritik*. Aus dem Englischen von Th. A. Fischer. (Gütersloh: C. Bertelsmann, 1898; pp. vi+508; M. 10.) The translation into German of this well-known English book is a tribute to the erudition of the English scholars from whom the different parts of the book emanated, and surely their conservative position in questions of the higher criticism of the Old Testament will have a wholesome effect upon German readers. The translation has omitted some small portions of the original where the English Bible is mainly concerned and larger portions from the ninth essay, Dr. Alexander Stuart's. The polemical tone of the original has completely vanished in the translation, certainly a gratifying change.—A. J. RAMAKER.

Biblical Antiquities: A Description of the Exhibit at the Cotton States' International Exposition, Atlanta, 1895. By Cyrus Adler, Ph.D., Custodian, Section of Historic Religious Ceremonials, and I. M. Casanowicz, Ph.D., Aid, Division of Historic Archæology, U. S. National Museum. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898; pp. 943-1023 of "Report of the U. S. National Museum" for 1896.) This pamphlet is one of the good results of recent expositions, and will prove a great help to visitors to the U. S. National Museum, and students of the Old and New Testaments. The authors are well-known Semitic scholars and thoroughly at home in the subjects discussed and described. In addition to the great mass of descriptive material we have forty-six plates.¹—W. MUSS-ARNOLT.

¹The subjects treated are: the land of the Bible; geology; flora; fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, insects); Palestinian antiquities; musical instruments; precious stones; coins of Bible lands; dress, ornaments, and household utensils; Jewish religious ceremonial; antiquities: Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia, Hittites; collection of Bibles; ancient versions and modern translations of the Bible.